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tion (two lectures), and its applications (three lectures); and Electromotive force (two lectures). References to important papers are given by footnotes. At the end of the volume is an index both of subjects and of authors' names, but we look in vain for a table of contents to aid the reader in following the scheme of presentation. The translation is excellent throughout, and well worthy of the accuracy of the original.—B. E. LIVINGSTON.

A premedical text-book.

THIS GENERAL TEXT-BOOK of botany³ is written for premedical and pharmaceutical students in particular and the nonprofessional undergraduate incidentally. Like most German works of its sort, it is divided into three parts: first, a general treatment of the organogeny and cell structure of plants; second, their physiology; third, the general morphology of representatives of the great plant groups. Of these three, the greatest stress is laid upon the first part, which reflects in great measure the views of Goebel as found in his *Organographie* in much detail. The chapters treating of respiration, photosynthesis, and other plant functions are much more elementary, as is the general morphology. There is a wholesome admixture of new illustrations with the time-worn veterans that the author apparently hadn't the heart or the courage to drop by the wayside. In the treatment of what the author calls the "Spezielle Botanik" there is no description nor figure of the sex organs of the liverworts or mosses, and none of the sexual generation of the water ferns, equisetum, selaginella, isoetes, gymnosperms, and angiosperms. The groups of flowering plants described seem to have been selected largely because members of the order afford commercial products. The stamens and pistils are referred to as "geschlechtsorgane." This is an anachronism that does not accord with the views expressed on the alternation of generations, which are quite up to date.—FLORENCE M. LYON.

MINOR NOTICES.

THE FLORA OF PENNSYLVANIA, in preparation many years by the late Professor Thomas C. Porter, has appeared under the editorship of Dr. John K. Small.⁴ It consists of a list of gymnosperms and angiosperms with stations, and is the result of personal exploration and extensive cooperation of others for a period of over sixty years. Professor Porter's ambition was to make his list of Pennsylvania plants complete, and this led him to defer printing it from time to time. When death overtook him in his eightieth year, the work seemed to him not yet perfect enough for publication, but a provision in his will for its publication has enabled Dr. Small to present it to the public. The summary shows that it records 2201 species, which have

³ GIESSENHAGEN, K., *Lehrbuch der Botanik*. Imp. 8 vo. pp. xii + 475. *figs.* 557. Stuttgart: Fr. Grub. 1903.

⁴ PORTER, THOMAS CONRAD, *Flora of Pennsylvania*. Edited with the addition of analytical keys by John K. Small. 8vo. xv + 362. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1903. \$2.15.